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Fifty-Sixth Report

OF THE

Institution for Feeble-Minded

Second Annual Report

TO THE

Ohio Board of Administration

Fiscal Year ending November 15, 1913



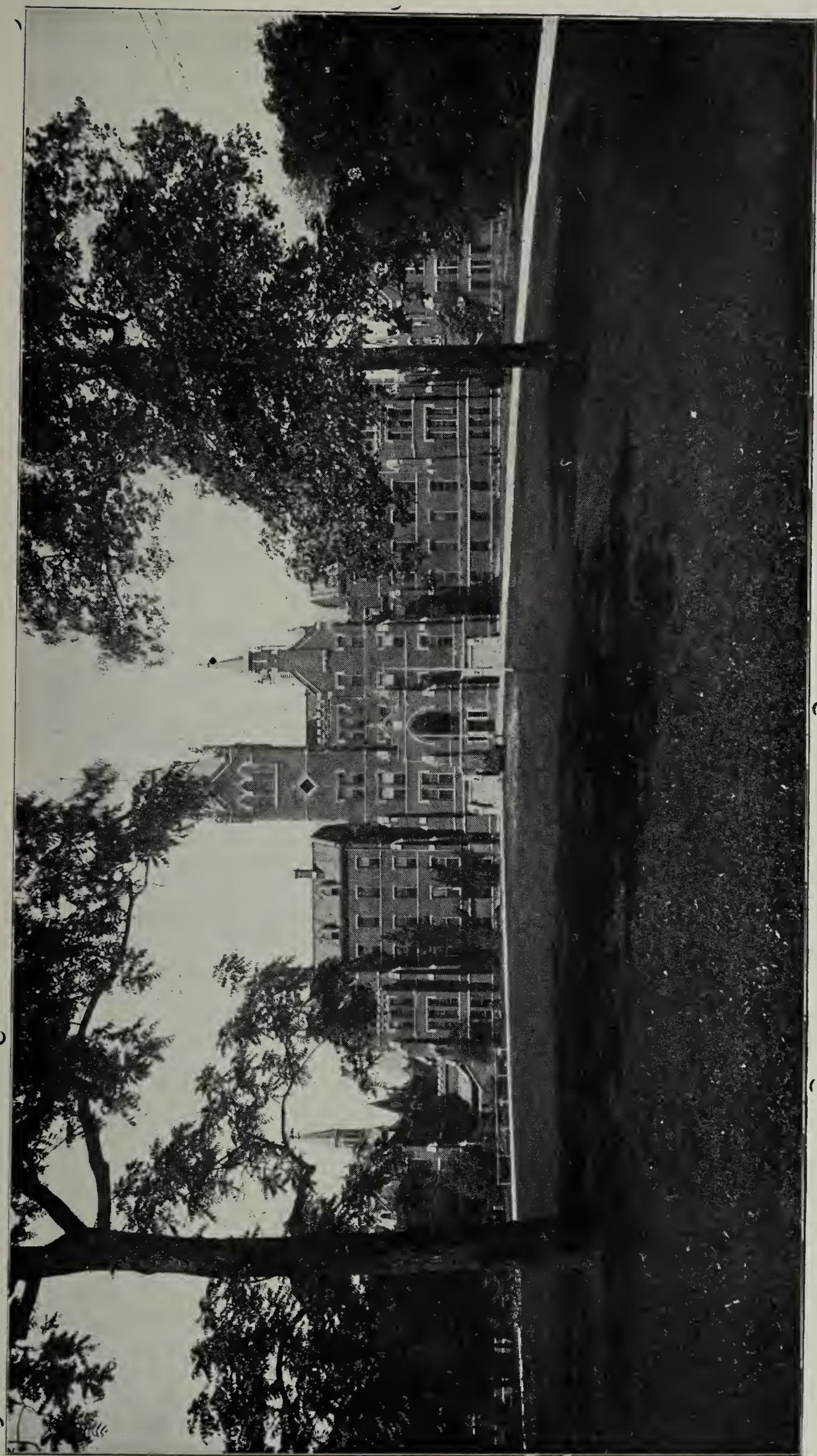
Columbus, Ohio

Printed on
Institution Press.

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Fifty-Sixth Report
OF THE
Institution for Feeble-Minded
Second Annual Report
TO THE
Ohio Board of Administration
Fiscal Year ending November 15, 1913



Columbus, Ohio

Printed on
Institution Press.

OFFICERS.

E. J. EMERICK, M. D.	<i>Superintendent</i>
F. L. KEISER, M. D.	<i>Asst. Superintendent</i>
W. H. MCKAY	<i>Physician</i>
A. S. ALDEN	<i>Chief Clerk</i>
CLIFFORD R. COWDEN	<i>Stenographer</i>
MARY G. SHOAF	<i>Stenographer</i>
FRANCES P. HEPNER	<i>Stenographer</i>
BLANCHE E. SMITH	<i>Record Clerk</i>
ADOLPH FLUETSCH	<i>Storekeeper</i>
BERNICE SPAIN	<i>Nurse</i>
BEATRICE HITCHINS	<i>Nurse</i>
MARY HAWK	<i>Matron Department 1</i>
JENNIE FOSTER	<i>Matron Department E</i>
ZELLA PATTON	<i>Matron Department A</i>
MARY BROWN	<i>Housekeeper</i>
M. M. HAWK	<i>Supervisor</i>
WM. G. EDWARDS	<i>Supervisor</i>

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

ANNE H. COWDEN	<i>Research Clerk</i>
MARGARET BURR	<i>Field Worker</i>
MARY STORER	<i>Field Worker</i>

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CARY DILL EMERICK, *Principal*

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HARRIET CLARK	ETHEL WARD
KEZIA AYRES LEAL	MARY BROWN
MABEL BOLIN	GUY LOCKWOOD
JOSEPHINE WIELDON	COURTLAND POTTER
CHARLOTTE HARRING	MARIAN ABBEY
CLESSE POORMAN	JOSEPHINE SANGER
IONE BLACK	MAME BROWNE
ANNIE LOU SMITH	WINIFRED WALKER
JEANETTE ZINKE	MARY EIDE

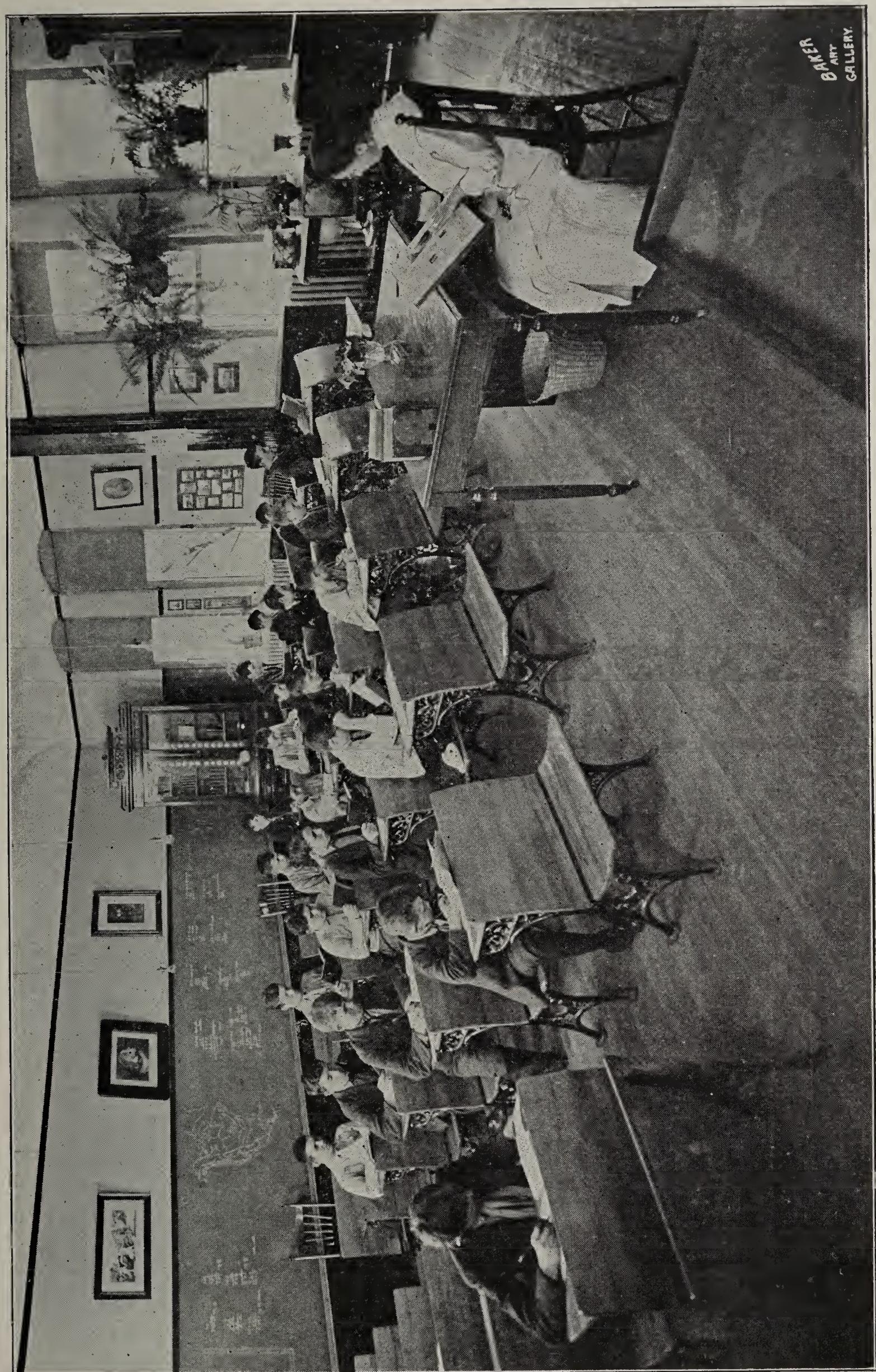
MUSIC TEACHERS.

PROF. J. S. BAYER	J. MAUDE SMITH
PROF. JOHN GILL	

CUSTODIAL FARM OFFICERS.

JERRY DONOVAN	<i>Supervisor</i>
ANNA DONOVAN	<i>Clerk</i>
NORA GRIFFIN	<i>Matron</i>
U. G. JONES	<i>Storekeeper</i>

BAKER
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SCHOOL ROOM

To the Ohio Board of Administration, Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—It is my pleasure, as superintendent, to present for your consideration, the fifty-sixth report of the Institution for Feeble-Minded, covering the fiscal period ending November 15, 1913.

TABLE 1.

Showing Movement of Population during the Year Ending November 15, 1913.

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Remaining November 15, 1912.....	913	810	1,723			
On temporary leave	32	15	47			
Total on records.....				945	825	1,770
Admissions during year—						
Committed patients.....	155	118	273			
Total admissions				155	118	273
Entire number under care.....				1,100	948	2,043
Removed—						
Discharged						
Returned to Parents or Guardians	48	29	77			
Died	23	14	37			
Total removed				71	43	114
Total on record Nov. 15, 1913				1,029	900	1,929
On temporary leave				55	27	82
Remaining Nov. 15, 1913				974	873	1,847
Average daily resident				932	834	1,766
Per cent. Deaths based on entire number under care				2.09	1.48	1.78

TABLE 5.

Showing Ages of Admitted and Died during the Year Ending November 15, 1913.

Ages	Admitted			Died		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under 15 years	111	62	173	2	4	6
From 15 to 20 years.....	28	28	56	12	4	16
From 20 to 25 years	5	11	16	3	3	6
From 25 to 30 years.....	1	7	8	2	1	3
From 30 to 35 years.....	6	2	8	2	1	3
From 35 to 40 years	1	4	5		1	1
From 40 to 45 years		2	2			
From 45 to 50 years.....		1	1			
From 50 to 60 years.....	2	1	3			
From 60 to 70 years.....	1		1			
Over 70 years						
Unknown				2		2
Total	155	118	273	23	14	37

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE 7.

Showing Social Condition of Patients Admitted and Died During the Year Ending November 15, 1913.

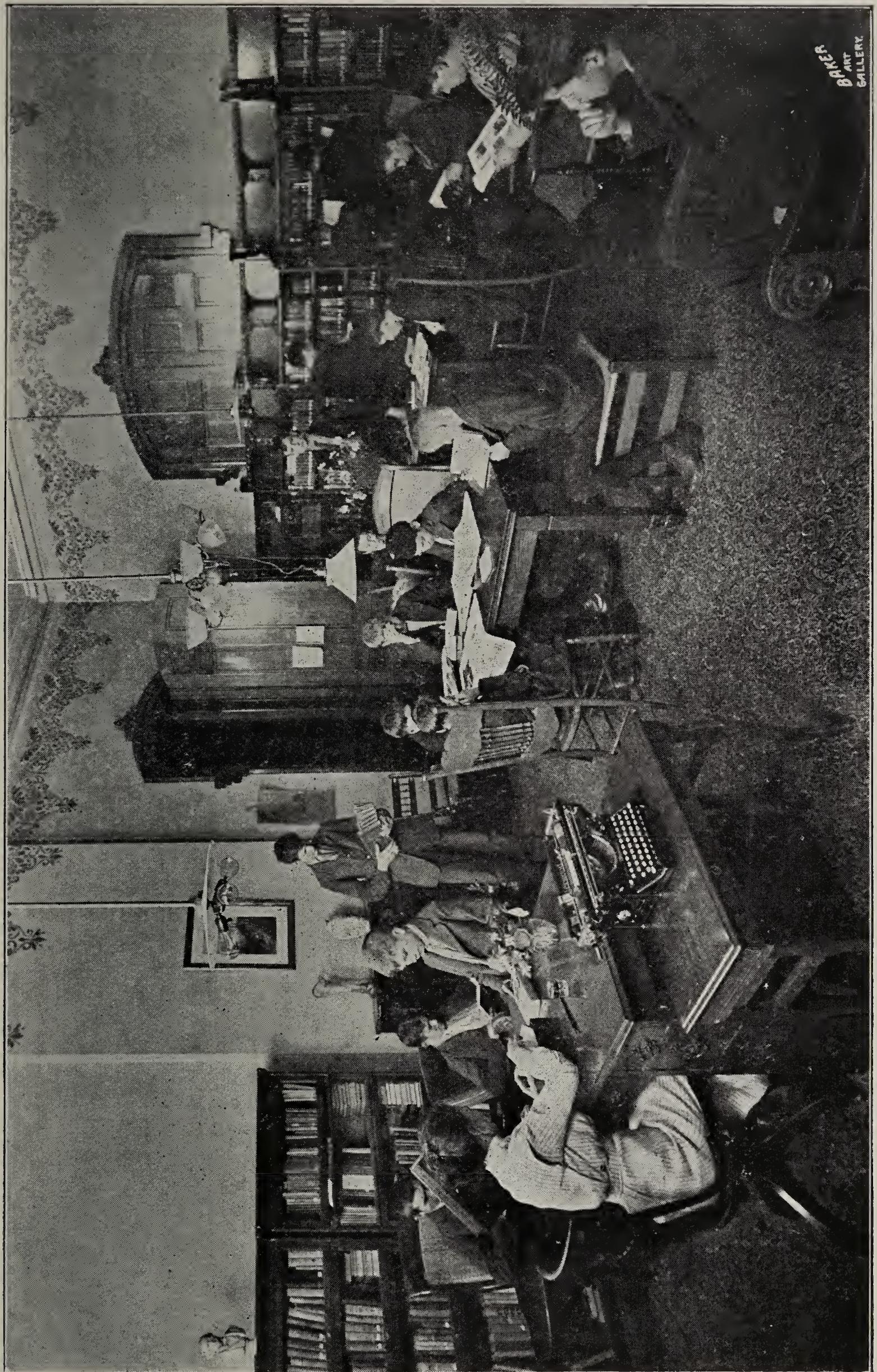
	Admitted			Died		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	155	112	267	23	14	37
Married		5	5			
Widowed						
Divorced		1	1			
Unknown						
Total	155	118	273	23	14	37

TABLE 9.

Showing Nativity of Those Admitted During Year Ending November 15, 1913.

Native Born	Admitted During Year Ending Nov. 15, 1913		
	Men	Women	Total
California	1	.....	1
Idaho .....	.....	1	1
Indiana	1	2	2
Iowa .....	.....	.....	1
Kentucky .....	.....	1	1
Michigan	1	1	2
Missouri	1	1	2
New York	6	1	7
North Carolina .....	.....	1	1
Ohio	126	94	220
Pennsylvania	2	5	7
Tennessee .....	.....	1	1
Virginia	2	1	3
West Virginia	2	1	3
South Carolina	1	.....	1
Unknown	6	3	9
Total Native Born	149	113	262
 Foreign Born			
Austria	1	.....	1
Germany .....	.....	2	2
Holland	1	.....	1
Hungry	2	.....	2
Italy .....	.....	1	1
Poland	1	.....	1
Roumania	1	1
Russia	2	2
Total Foreign Born	6	5	11

AN EVENING IN THE LIBRARY



BAKER
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HEALTH.

The general good health of the past year was marred by two epidemics.

In August a case of diphtheria developed, which was unusually severe in its attack upon a Mongolian child. Free use of antitoxin availed nothing, and death followed within a few hours. About a month later several cases developed in Department 1, which consists of small school children. Before we could get the epidemic under control, it was necessary to take swabs of all the throats in this department, about two hundred and fifty in all. As a result of these swabs, we found several diphtheria carriers, who were immediately isolated and given treatment, which consisted of alkaline sprays and gargles, together with sprays of lactic acid and bacillus bulgaricus. As soon as these carriers were disposed of the contagion ceased.

In October we were visited with seven cases of smallpox, with no fatalities or complications. Twelve hundred of the patients and all of the employes were vaccinated, with 85 per cent. takes.

Our death rate for the year was 1.78.

TABLE 10

Showing the Cause of Death of Those who Died During the Year Ending November 15, 1914.

	Men	Women	Total
Appendicitis, Supperative	1	1	1
Abscess of the lungs		1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1
Enteritis		1	1
Gastro Enteritis	2	1	2
Hemorrhage of the lungs	1	1	2
Heart Disease, Organic	1		1
Nephritis, Chronic		1	1
Oedema, Lungs		1	1
Oedema, Larynx		1	1
Pneumonia, Broncho	1		1
Pneumonia, Lobar	1		1
Peritonitis, Acute	1		1
Pericarditis		1	1
Septicaemia	1		1
Typhoid Fever	1		1
Tuberculosis, General	8	2	10
Tuberculosis, Bowels	2		2
Tuberculosis, Lungs	2	4	6
Tuberculosis, Acute Miliary		1	1
Total	23	14	37

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE 11

County Table, Showing Admissions by Counties During the Year Ending
November 15, 1913 and Remaining.

Counties	Admitted during the year ending November 15, 1913.			Remaining on Hospital Register November 15, 1913.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Adams	2	3	5	11	5	16
Allen.....		1	1	8	10	18
Ashland.....				4	2	6
Ashtabula.....	1		1	11	8	19
Athens.....		1	1	6	11	17
Auglaize.....	1		1	2	3	5
Belmont.....	4		4	9	10	19
Brown.....				10	3	13
Butler.....		1	1	13	9	22
Carroll.....	1	1	2	4	5	9
Champaign.....				8	1	9
Clark.....	2	2	4	15	10	25
Clermont.....	2		2	4	2	6
Clinton.....		2	2	11	16	27
Columbiana.....	6	3	9	13	18	36
Coshocton.....	1		1	5	4	9
Crawford.....				6	5	11
Cuyahoga.....	40	41	81	130	127	257
Dark.....	1		1	12	4	16
Defiance.....	1		1	2	2	4
Delaware.....				7	5	12
Erie.....		2	2	3	11	14
Fairfield.....				6	2	8
Fayette.....				9	5	14
Franklin.....	18	10	28	60	65	125
Fulton.....		1	1	3	2	5
Gallia.....				12	3	15
Geauga.....				4	2	6
Greene.....				6	4	10
Guernsey.....		1	1	4	4	8
Hamilton.....	15	5	20	72	47	119
Hancock.....		1	1	7	4	11
Hardin.....		1	1	3	9	12
Harrison.....				4	4	8
Henry.....				7	6	14
Highland.....	1	1	2	10	6	16
Hocking.....				5	5	5
Holmes.....				4	3	7
Huron.....	1	1	2	4	8	12
Jackson.....	1		1	7	11	18
Jefferson.....	1		1	10	5	15
Knox.....	1	2	3	4	6	10
Lake.....		1	1	7	5	12
Lawrence.....	1	1	2	11	6	17
Licking.....	4	4	8	9	19	28
Logan.....	1		1	6	3	9
Lorain.....	5	1	6	12	11	23
Lucas.....	4	3	7	42	33	75
Madison.....				4	10	14
Mahoning.....	3		4	16	5	21
Marion.....	1		1	10	13	23
Medina.....				6	1	7
Meigs.....				5	5	10
Mercer.....				3	3	6
Miami.....				9	12	21
Monroe.....				5	2	7
Montgomery.....	4	3	7	35	33	68
Morgan.....	2		2	4	3	7

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RESEARCH LABORATORY

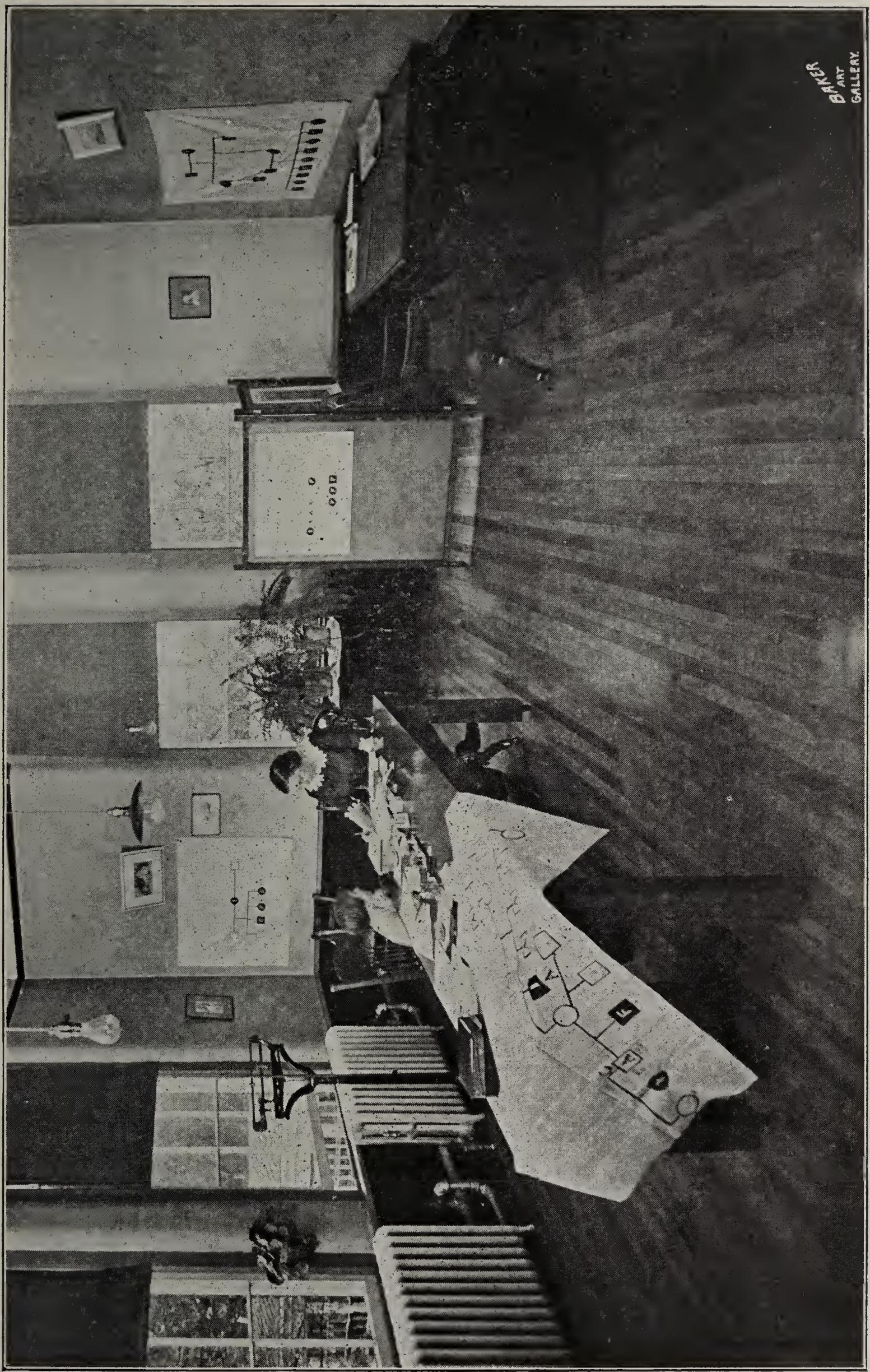


TABLE 11—Concluded

County Table, Showing Admissions by Counties During the Year Ending November 15, 1913, and Remaining.

Counties	Admitted during the year ending November 15, 1913.			Remaining on Hospital Register November 15, 1913.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Morrow				6		6
Muskingum		1	1	7	11	18
Noble				1	2	3
Ottawa	1	2	3	5	3	8
Paulding	1		1	5	2	7
Perry	1	2	3	5	6	11
Pickaway	2		2	9	11	20
Pike				5	9	14
Portage				5	5	10
Preble	2		2	6	1	7
Putnam				3	7	10
Richland	3		3	12	8	20
Ross		2	2	6	5	11
Sandusky		1	1	10	6	13
Scioto	2		2	8	15	23
Seneca				5	8	13
Shelby		1	1	4	3	7
Stark	6	2	8	43	40	83
Summit	2	3	5	23	19	42
Trumbull	2		2	14	11	25
Tuscarawas	3	3	6	9	8	17
Union		1	1		3	3
Van Wert	1		1	3	2	5
Vinton	1		1	7	4	11
Warren				5	4	9
Washington				10	13	23
Wayne	1	2	3	9	9	18
Williams				7	6	13
Wood		2	3	18	12	30
Wyandot				4	2	6
Unknown					2	2
Total	155	118	273	974	873	1847

CLASSIFICATION.

While our buildings are principally of the massive type, the institution being so large, this does not interfere with the classification of the inmates.

The children are classified according to their mental age and physical condition. In A and B are our school girls. D is a small class of little girls requiring more particular attention. Department E is our older and brighter girls, many of whom have gone through our schools. These girls do much of the work about the institution. They help in the dining rooms and kitchens; in the sewing room, where all the clothing for the girls is made, as are the sheets, pillow cases and numerous articles used about the institution; they also assist in the laundry and in the mending rooms.

In the female hospital the feeble and more helpless, as well as the sick, are housed.

The same plan is carried out on the boys' side. Department 1 is our school boys. Department 2 is a class of young boys requiring special watching. Department 4 is our older, working boys who are employed in our gardens and shops, while in the male hospital are our infirm and sick boys.

At our custodial farm we have four hundred and fifty of our older boys, who are also divided into classes according to their mental age. The farm is an ideal place for these older boys. Farming is an occupation they seem to enjoy almost more than anything else, and there is no employment in which they become nearer self-sustaining than in farming and gardening. Many of these boys take pride in their work, and they love the outdoor life, living there much as other farmer boys. They have their time for recreation as well as work. There is a beautiful stream running through the farm, and they enjoy swimming and fishing. In the fall they have great sport going nutting. They also take much interest in the usual games for boys of their mental age.

While our boys and girls do much of the work in the various departments of the institution, which is of great value, we do not want to lose sight of their happiness. The busy boy or girl is the one who is happy. We never force them to work but make work a privilege.

SCHOOLS.

We teach in our schools the things we feel to be most practical for the children's usefulness and happiness. It is necessary that their instruc-

GYMNASIUM—WAND DRILL



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tion be individual, with practical demonstration. The smaller children are started in our kindergarten and work up through the different grades very much the same as in public schools, but are seldom able to go above the fifth grade. Children are given a half day in grade work, and the remainder of the time is devoted to the different industries.

Believing that regular employment and the knowledge that one is accomplishing some worthy object is the basis of true happiness and moral safety, shops of various kinds have been established, each with a competent head, in which boys are given instruction in carpentry, tinning, engineering, painting, blacksmithing, plumbing, shoe making and repairing, tailoring and upholstering, and the results of their labors are evident everywhere about the institution. Boys are also employed in the large greenhouses, where plants are propagated, and where beautiful flowers are grown, which adorn tables, desks and mantels. Also quantities of vegetables for the tables are grown in the greenhouses each winter.

Girls are taught to care for their dormitories and sitting rooms, making and repairing their garments, as well as making themselves useful in kitchens and dining rooms, and in many other ways. Many of the girls are quite skilled in making fancy work of different kinds, for which they find ready sale, and the money is used by the girls for their own individual wishes.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The manual training department, or shop, is always a place of interest to the boys as well as to the visitor. The shop is a large well-lighted room, equipped with all the best tools necessary to make a simple model or an elaborate piece of furniture.

The boys are taught the names, uses and care of all the tools, and learn to handle them properly by daily practice. First, they make simple articles, such as match scratchers, coat hangers, flower pot stands and articles requiring no joints or special fittings, working carefully and patiently until they become skilled in handling their tools.

After they have thoroughly mastered the rudiments of fitting and joining, and can handle their tools with ease, they are allowed to make small tables, stools, plant stands, jardinieres and many articles of practical use for the various departments of the institution.

Besides learning how to use the tools, the boys are taught the meaning of the words "manual training," as applied not only to their particular kind of work, but as applied to all hand work, whether for girls or boys,

and its effect upon the moral, physical and mental growth of each individual.

During the spring and fall of the school year, pupils are taken out of doors where they study the characteristics of the various trees from which we get the wood used in the shop.

The boys are interested in their work, and are always pleased to make a model that is just a little harder than the one preceding.

In this department, besides numerous other articles, we have manufactured twelve dining room tables and twelve settees for Farm View Cottage.

VALUE OF GYMNASIUM.

To the casual visitor who stops at the door of the gymnasium for just a few minutes, while looking through the school, our work must seem very insignificant, so we are going to tell something of what goes on in that room during the schools hours.

The bell rings, and a class of girls march two by two into a room well lighted and filled with fresh air. By the help of the piano, for we could never do without that, a short march is enjoyed, during which the child's attention is drawn to her stooping shoulders and drooping head. The rhythm of the step becomes a habit with most of the children after a short time. Next, this class lines up by fours for the free work (we work without hand apparatus). One hardly realizes the benefit gained from these simple arm raisings, straightenings, stridings, foot placings, etc., unless having tried it oneself. Each separate muscle and group of muscles gradually becomes stronger. Then comes the game, perhaps a singing game, or a more active one, as automobile racing, at least one which is a joy to all in the class. Now they leave the gymnasium with a little straighter shoulders and a better running circulation. A class of boys now enters the gymnasium, and a little more noise is heard. Today they are ready for jumping, after their march. Some boys who had no idea how to jump when they first came to "nastics" are doing a fair jump today. Their legs are more limber, and the fear of the jumping stick has vanished. When this class leaves the room we feel that some of the surplus energy of these growing boys has been worked off, and they will settle down to grade work with less jumping around in their seats.

Now is the time for dancing. On some days the girls come for an hour, on others the boys. It is well understood that this is a great pleasure and help in making the child light and more graceful on his or her feet. We do simple folk dances in a circle up to more difficult ones of several

steps. In the end, we see the results of the dancing in our May-day and entertainment work.

A class of girls now comes for their lesson. They do some very fancy marching figures, and finally take the wands. We start with the simpler movements and work up to quite difficult windings. The bell rings and the classes all march to the dining room with appetites made a little keener by a morning of good work.

The bell sounds for the afternoon session, and after the noon hour we hope all are ready for the afternoon work. The little girls' class occupies the gymnasium for the first period. They enjoy the stall bars, so three from each line climb the bars and hang ready for the command to do some exercise. This simple hanging is helping those rounded shoulders, and then the little arms and legs are getting stronger from their work. Then these little ones return to their needle work.

In comes a talkative bunch of girls. How can we get that great desire to chatter out of their systems? We will take the Indian clubs and swing it out. We start with the simple arm cycles, and by the time we have reached the combinations of hand and arm circles there does not seem to be much time for talking. At the end of the half hour this class goes on to singing, with their chests alittle more raised and in better condition for their next work.

Twenty-five lively boys come in now and put on gym. shoes, ready to vault the horse. After a few preparatory exercises, the majority finish by a good squat vault and a large number give a fair flank vault. "Shall we end with a game?" "Yes! yes!" is heard, and during the next ten minutes every boy is up and doing.

The last period of the day has come. Only twelve of the largest girls occupy the room, but these are enough to accomplish a lot of work. In this time we work out dances, make up drills and do many things which are not only helpful to this class itself, but are a help in planning the work of the other classes.

We might tell of the special class for the larger boys in which we are trying especially to broaden the chest and straighten the shoulders by a slightly more strenuous work than the other classes receive. Their lesson usually ends up with a lively but clean game of Captain Ball.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The children of the Institution are divided into classes, each under the direct care of a teacher, which meet in different rooms where Sunday

schools are conducted, interspersed with appropriate music and suitable lessons and story telling. This feature is regarded as one of the most important on the place, and no trifle is allowed to interfere with the regular sessions every Sunday morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wednesday evening of each week is devoted to a dance for a certain group of the children, the music being furnished by the orchestra of more than twenty instruments under an able instructor. The teachers in the schools attend the dances, as well as all others who are so inclined, and all obtain a great amount of pleasure in contributing to the happiness of the children.

The dances are held in the amusement hall, a large well-lighted, well-ventilated auditorium, the floor of which is most excellent for the purpose.

The happy faces, neatly dressed figures, bright lights and inspiring music combine to make a fitting setting for a joyous evening.

In addition to the dances, every available holiday is made an occasion to give the children greater enjoyment. Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Easter, May-day, and Fourth of July are celebrated in most elaborate manner appropriate to the significance of the day, and no pains are spared nor labor too arduous to dampen the fervor of those having the festivities in charge.

MUSIC.

One of the most interesting departments of the institution is that of the school of music, with its orchestra of twenty-five and its band of twenty-eight pieces.

These young people furnish the music for Sunday school, entertainments, dances--- in fact for all of our social affairs.

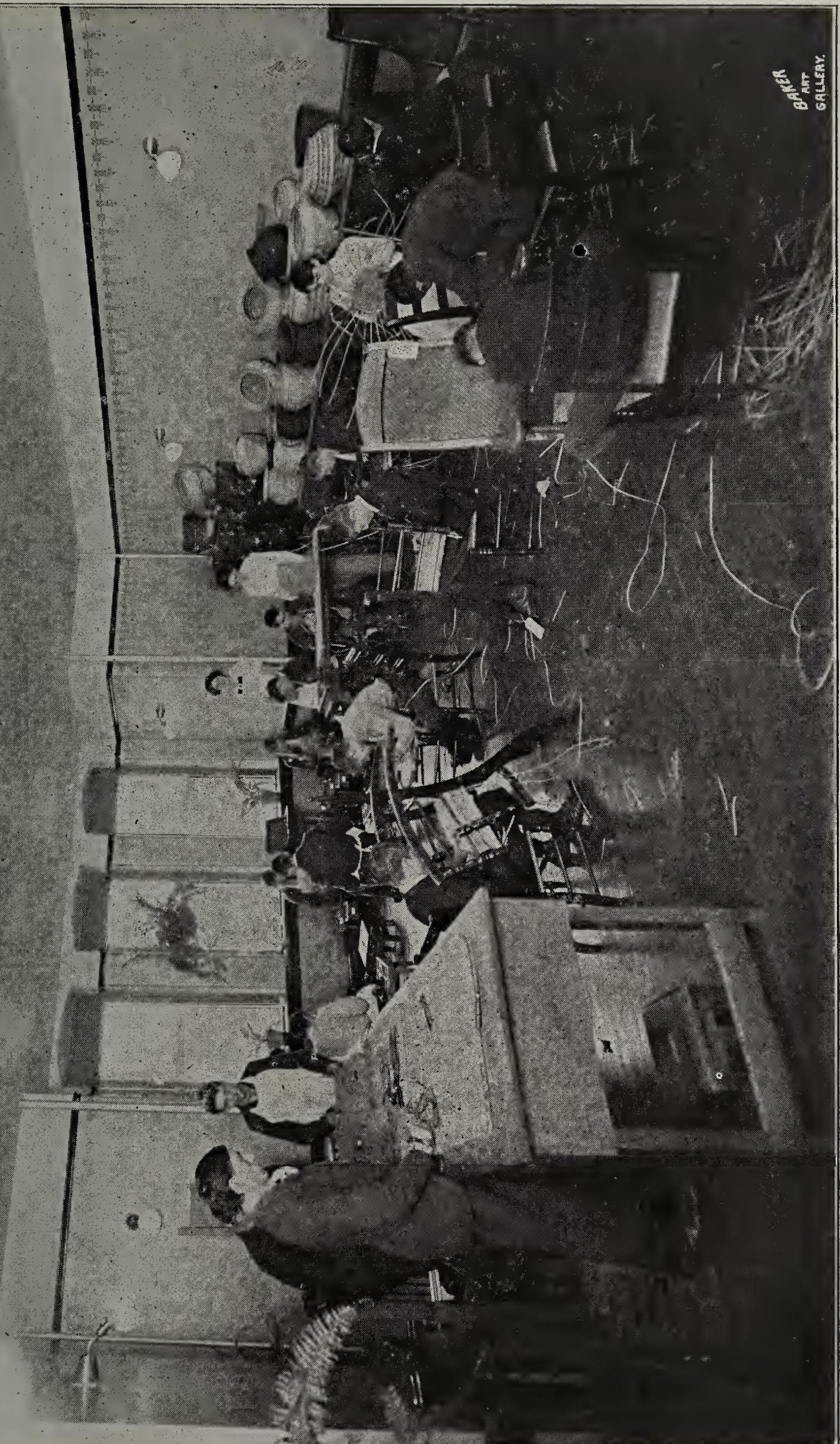
The course of instruction is similar to that given in any first-class conservatory, with the exception that the harmony, ear training and musical history are necessarily elementary.

Probably nothing makes a more universal appeal to feeble-minded children than music. It has a very soothing effect upon their nerves and even the dullest child enjoys listening to it indefinitely.

Frequent rehearsals are held upon the lawn during the warm weather and never fail to attract large and enthusiastic audiences.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—CANING

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Members of the orchestra and band derive great benefit from occasionally attending fine concerts given in the city, and it may safely be said that few more appreciative listeners are to be found in the average audience.

THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

The Research Department, as such, has been in existence about two years, although the mentality of the children had been determined previous to the formal establishment of this department.

The work of this department consists of the giving of physical and mental tests, the recording of the same, and the study of family histories and the different environments from which these children come, as well as the study and observation of the children in their institution life.

One of the methods used in determining the mentality of the children is the Binet-Simon measuring scale for intelligence, which has been standardized, and is now being used by practically all the institutions for the feeble-minded and by special schools for defective children in city schools, and by many reformatories and industrial schools.

The physical development of the child is determined by the scales to measure weight, height, the strength of the grip, and the vital capacity.

The Binet scale gives a clew to the child's mentality. In his school and department life and work, and in the research laboratory, he is carefully watched as to mental and physical growth. All improvements are noted and the child is given the line of work best suited to his development and ability.

It is the aim of this department to examine and study every child in the institution periodically and to note his growth or retrogression. Each child, upon his entrance, is given a physical and mental examination. In this examination he is always given the benefit of every doubt. If he is found to be normal, he is rejected. If his case is doubtful, he is especially studied as to his own development and the mental characteristics of his family.

Field workers for this purpose are employed. They not only find out the mental and physical characteristics of the child's immediate family but study the family in as many generations and collaterals as possible, in order to find out whether the feeble-mindedness is hereditary, and if so, in what way the defect has been transmitted.

Charts are made of each family, showing the family tree. These charts cover several generations and illustrate, in a graphic way, the inheritance of morbid characteristics.

The transmission of criminal traits and their association with feeble-mindedness is being especially studied at the present time. Many interesting and instructive charts showing criminality and feeble-mindedness are being made from the data gathered by the field workers.

A study is being made, in the research department, of the different types of feeble-mindedness and of the stimulating factors which tend to cause abnormal development.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The past year has been a very busy one in this department. We put tile floors in the sitting rooms and halls in Department 4 and equipped Departments 2 and 4 with toilets and bath rooms. These bath rooms have shower baths which the boys enjoy much more than the tub. After they were put into operation one of the larger boys remarked to me; "It's lots more fun than taking a baff." We also made extensive repairs in Department 4 dining room, as well as in the small girls' dining room.

At the custodial farm we have Farm View Cottage nearly completed. Have put in tile floors throughout; hot water heating and shower baths. This will accommodate eighty boys and we hope to have it ready for occupancy by the first of February. Farm View is for a class of boys who require more guardianship, "defective delinquents."

We have laid 1,600 feet of cement walk connecting Farm View with Riverside Cottage, which is very much enjoyed by the boys when taking their exercise, as well as greatly facilitating the transportation of food from Riverside to Farm View.

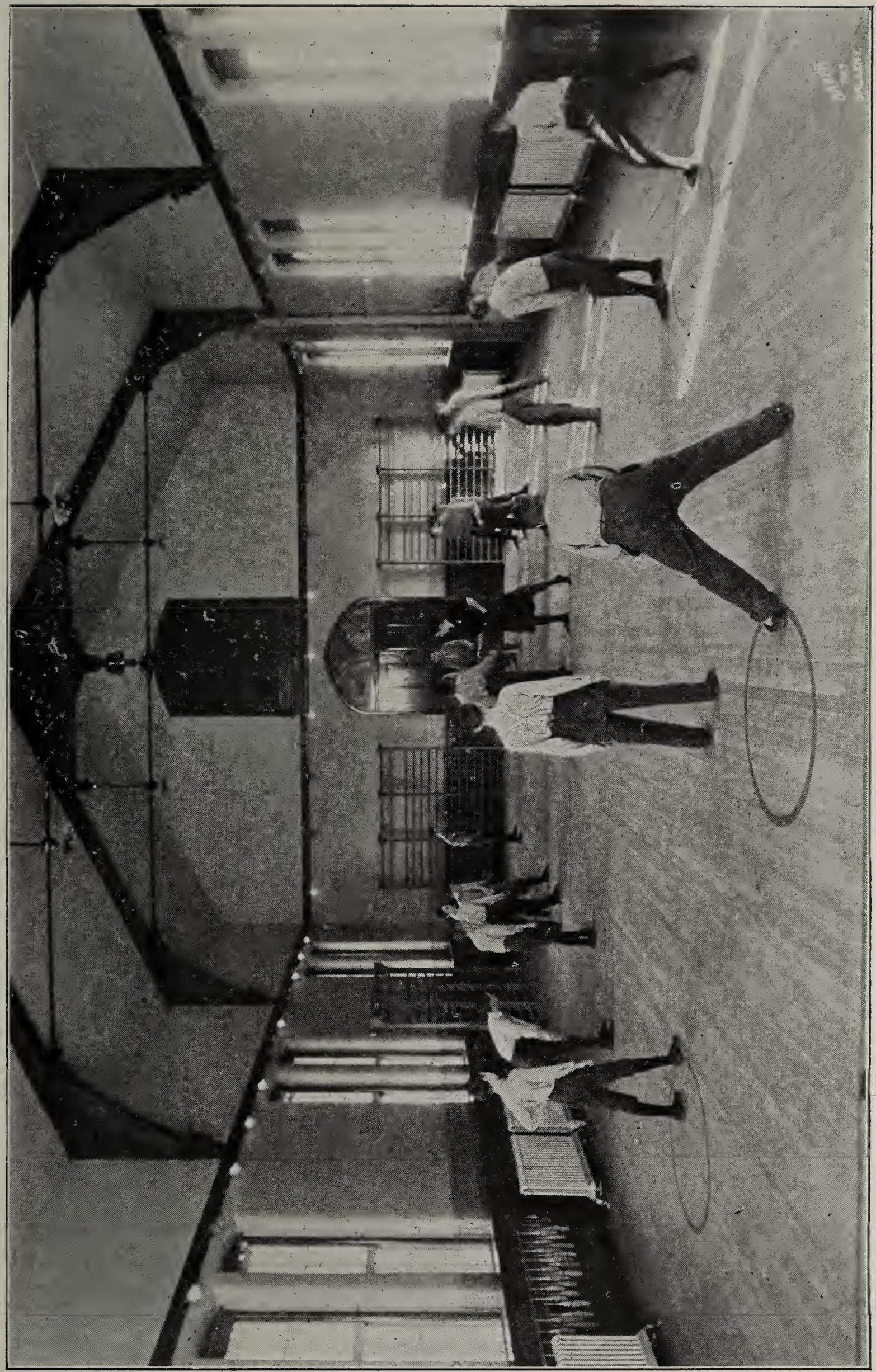
We have also built a road from the main building to Riverside and Farm View, which has been graded and graveled. It is a winding road along the crest of the hill. On both sides we have set out forest trees which will make it a very beautiful, shaded drive.

We have set out 500 forest trees at the farm and 100 at the Columbus institution, besides quite a number of fruit trees at both places. We have a young fruit orchard at each place, of about fifteen acres, which ought to begin bearing in a year or two.

A sewer system has been installed for White Cottage, and the heating system is partially completed. We hope to have this building ready during the coming summer for sixty more boys. White Cottage will be our "Honor Cottage," where our brightest and best farm boys will live.

We have also built a new laundry at the farm, which is now enclosed and will soon be ready to have the machinery installed. It consists

GYMNASIUM—CAPTAIN BALL



of two rooms 30x150 feet, connected by a corridor. Under one of these rooms is a well ventilated basement which will fill a long-felt want. Much of the work of improvements referred to above was done by the boys of the institution.

SHOE SHOP.

Practically all the shoes worn by our nineteen hundred children are not only made by our boys, but also kept in repair. A few of the shoes are furnished by the parents or friends. Our shoe shop is quite well equipped with modern machinery, and we feel that this is one of our paying industries.

During the past year seventeen hundred and three pairs of shoes were made, besides two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety cents' worth of repair work.

SEWING ROOM.

The sewing room is another of our very busy departments. The following articles have been manufactured in this department during the past year:

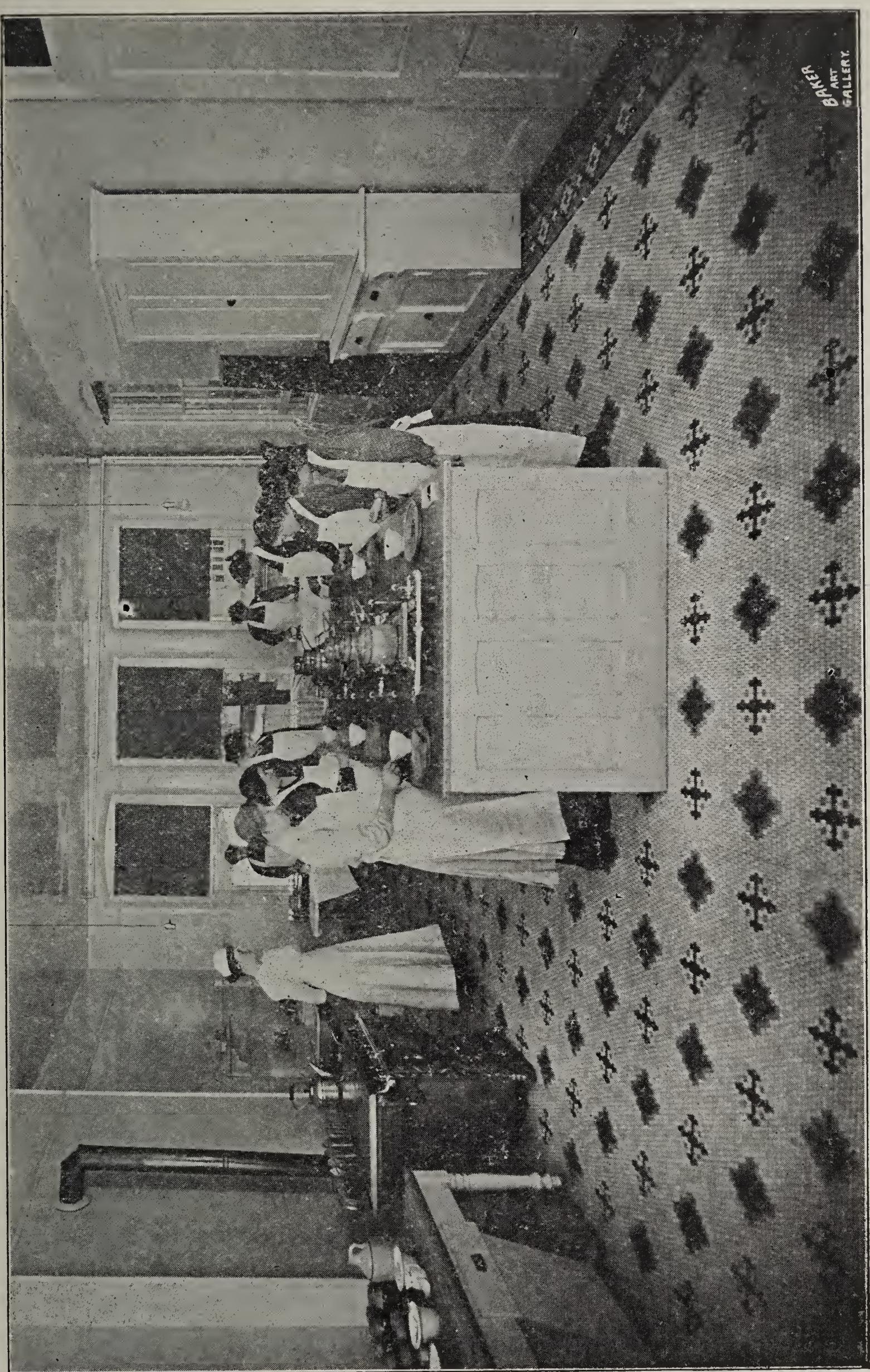
Aprons	356	Dresses	1131
Aprons, for brooders	3	Drawers	848
Aprons, barber	6	Gowns, night	829
Bibs	742	Gowns, hospital	193
Bags, broom	30	Holders, pan	96
Bags, clothes	318	Hats, fancy	6
Cloths, butcher	3	Napkins, sanitary	1142
Cloths, bread	44	Napkins, table	156
Cloths, dust	337	Petticoats	593
Cloths, table	680	Pads, pneumonia	24
Cloths, wash	1130	Rompers, gingham	91
Camisoles	152	Suits, small boys'	71
Corset covers	303	Shirts, night	578
Chemise	5	Sheets	2178
Capes	63	Towels, roller	940
Capes, fancy	24	Towels, hand	720
Caps, hospital	12	Towels, tea	480
Costumes, fancy	135	Ticks, bed	84
Covers, dresser	80	Ties	96
Covers, wash-stand	80	Waists, girls'	596
Covers, broom	12	Waists, boys'	297
Cases, pillow	1940		

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

The past year has not been a favorable one for farming and gardening. In the spring we had the flood, which gave us quite a setback, and then came the drought in the summer, but as is usually the case we came out better than was expected. The following is a list of our farm and garden products:

Alfalfa hay.....	118	tons
Asparagus.....	217	dozen bunches
Beans (green)	557	bushels
Beans (lima)	23	bushels
Beans (dry)	41	bushels
Beets.....	935	bushels
Corn.....	5000	bushels
Corn (roasting ears).....	7767	dozen
Corn fodder	2150	shocks
Cabbage	90561	pounds
Carrots	36	bushels
Cauliflower	28	bushels
Celery	4820	bunches
Cucumbers.....	3843	dozens
Egg plant.....	29	bushels
Endive	2	bushels
Ensilage	450	tons
Horseradish	6	bushels
Lettuce	10788	pounds
Onions	414	bushels
Onions (green)	1567	dozen bunches
Parsley	40	bunches
Parsnips	641	bushels
Peas	64	bushels
Peppers (mango)	7	bushels
Pop corn	35	bushels
Potatoes, Irish	2844	bushels
Potatoes, sweet	18	bushels
Pumpkins	2723	
Radishes	257	dozen bunches
Rhubarb	3408	dozen bunches
Salsify	30	bushels
Straw	110	tons
Spinach	143	bushels
Tomatoes, ripe	65	tons
Tomatoes,	4177	bushels
Timothy	65	tons
Turnips	265	bushels
Wheat	2300	bushels

DOMESTIC SCIENCE—KITCHEN



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TAILOR SHOP.

All of our boys' suits are made by the boys in the tailor shop, which is equipped with power machines.

CANNED GOODS.

Tomatoes.....	6,461 gallons
Catsup.....	229 gallons
Tomato pickle.....	999 gallons
Tomato butter.....	522 gallons
Pickles.....	391 gallons

CHICKENS.

We are not in the poultry business quite as extensively as we would like on account of the lack of more buildings for that purpose, but the chickens we have are a profitable asset. The past year we raised twelve hundred and ninety chickens, having seven hundred and seventeen on hand at end of year.

The number of eggs produced during the year was twenty-three hundred and twenty-three dozens.

The work in the poultry house was nearly all done by the boys, one man only giving a portion of his time to the work.

SWINE.

Natural increase.....	244
Slaughtered.....	168
Died.....	83
On hand November 15th.....	154

DAIRY.

The dairy department is one of our most paying industries. After deducting all expenses, namely, purchase of cows, pasture and all other feed, salaries and interest on investment in cows and buildings, we find, that we have a net profit of \$7,679.56 for the past year.

We installed a small creamery and equipped it with modern machinery where we have made practically all of the butter consumed at the institution since May 15th.

DISASTERS.

First on the twenty-fifth of March, we had a flood, which covered the greater portion of the west side of the city, as well as the lowlands of the institution. Many who got out in time sought refuge at the institution

and many more were brought in boats, hurriedly made for that purpose by carpenters of the institution. Besides housing several hundred people, we not only fed all who applied, but sent food to those in distress whom we could reach.

After the water subsided, the lower lands of the institution were littered with all sorts of rubbish and buildings. The iron fence along Broad street was washed out and the walks were undermined, necessitating a great amount of work and expense to get things in shape again, which, of course, delayed the gardening and other work very much. The drive from Broad street into the grounds still shows some of the effects, but we hope to be able to pave it next summer, which will blot out the last reminder of the flood on the institution grounds.

At the custodial farm, it washed out a nine thousand dollar levee and practically ruined between fifty and seventy-five acres of land, washing deep gullies in places and covering others with stone and gravel.

On September 14th we had a barn full of hay burn at the custodial farm, which meant a loss of about \$3,500.00.

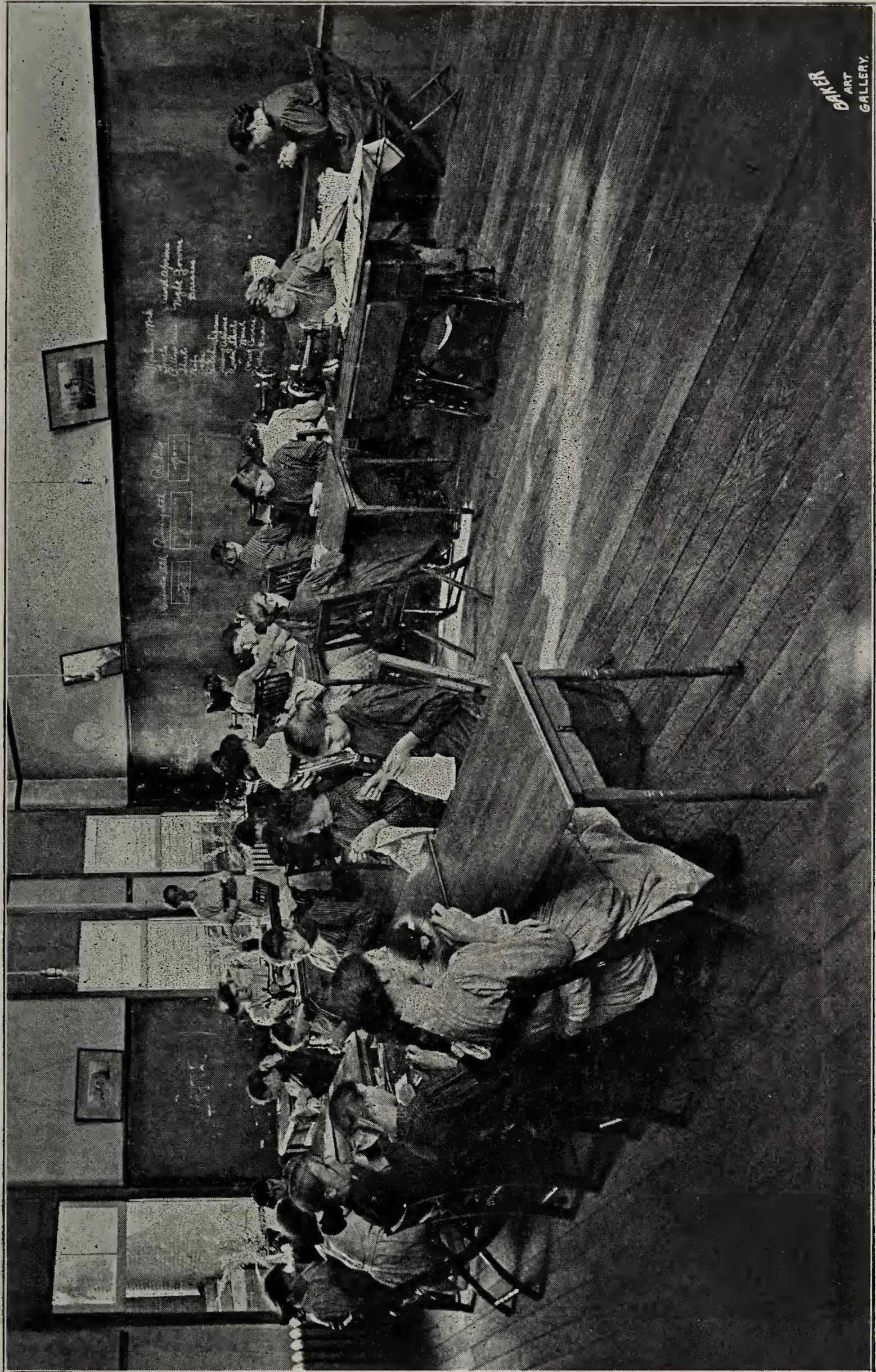
NEEDS.

We are greatly in need of more room for inmates. There are from four to five hundred children throughout the state clamoring for admittance. The public is beginning to realize the necessity of segregating the mental defectives, and the demands for admission are becoming more numerous each year. There should be some provision made each year for the natural increase of not less than two hundred or two hundred and fifty, which means an annual expenditure of, at least, \$150,000.00 for the next ten years for new buildings.

We are also very much in need of a new school building.

At the custodial farm we are greatly in want of a hospital, for which we ought to have \$20,000.00, as we now have four hundred and fifty boys there, and will probably have six hundred more within the next year, with no hospital or place even to isolate contagious diseases.

We ought to have \$4,000.00 to build two barns, besides \$2,000.00 for a piggery and buildings for poultry.



SEWING SCHOOL

Segregation of the Mentally Defective.

By E. J. Emerick, M. D., Superintendent, The Institution for Feeble-Minded.

"Every child has a right to be well born, and if he cannot be well born, it is better that he be not born at all."

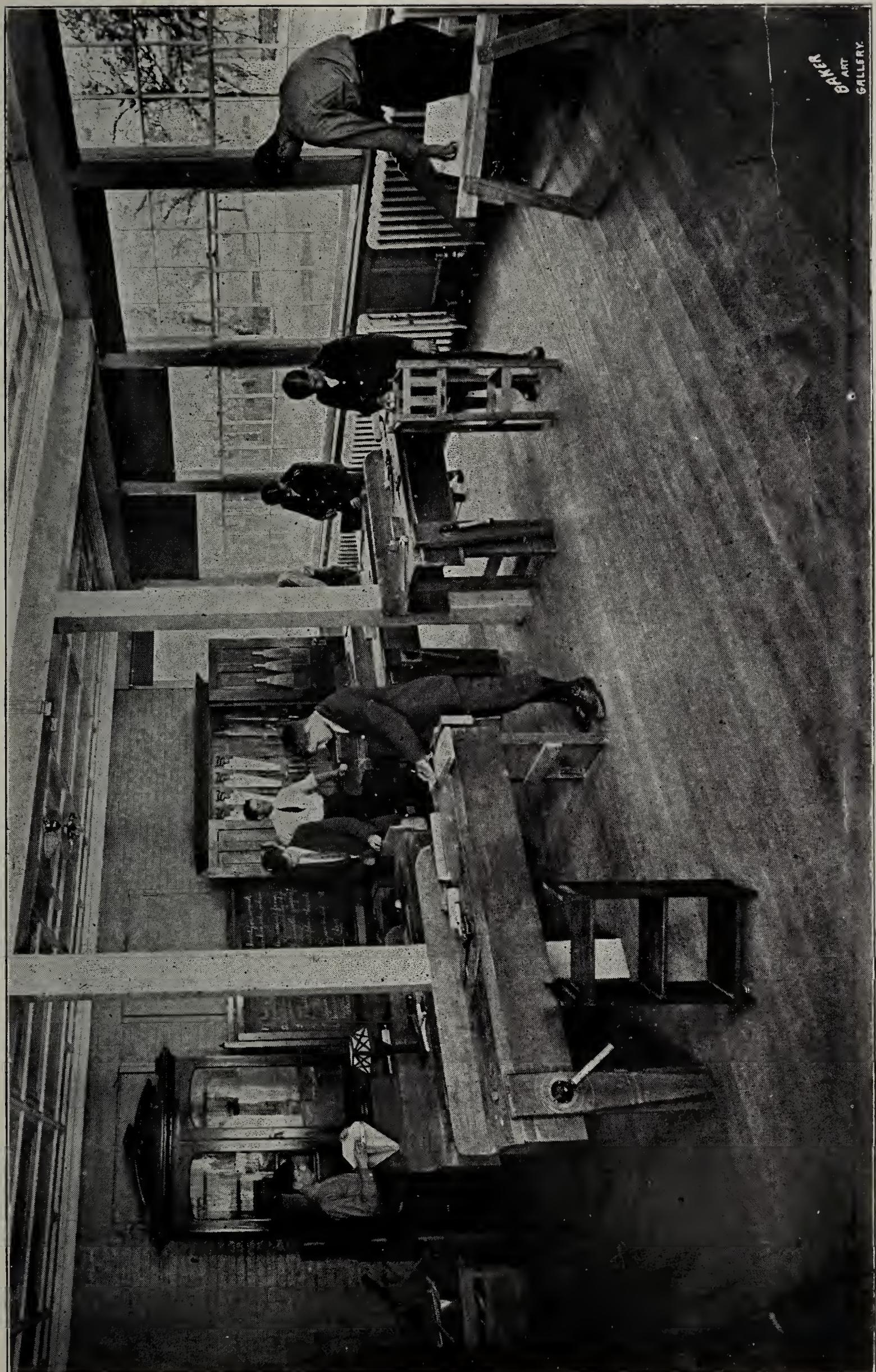
The first object in establishing institutions for the feeble-minded was to take these feeble-minded children and educate them, with the hope of making them useful citizens, and redeeming them to society. This, however, has long ago been abandoned, and we realize today that if we take these children into our institutions, brighten them up as best we can, then turn them out into the world, it has not only been a waste of time, money and energy, but we have done the world an irreparable injury. The education and training that they receive in our institutions conceal their defects to a certain extent, enabling them to marry more easily, often into innocent families, and, as a result, we get back several for one. Some may say, "Why, it is a pity to confine these children in an institution all their lives," but that is where they are greatly mistaken, as, for instance, in our Ohio Institution for Feeble-Minded I can say that we have a community of over eighteen hundred of the happiest children in the state. They are much happier in the institution, where they are protected and kept out of trouble, than they would be in the outside world, where they are subject to the scoffs and jeers of the public. As soon as the general public becomes sufficiently aroused to realize the disastrous results of thousands of mental defectives being annually born to imbecile parents, there will be laws forthcoming to prevent the mentally defective and criminal from reproducing their kind. The most humane and ideal remedy is segregation.

The institution should not be a place of mere detention, nor on the lines of a penal institution, but an institution for care, education and training. As to the training of the mentally defective, everything should tend toward their happiness and comfort in the institution which is their home. Everyone is happier by having something to do, and if we can keep these children busy, they are happy. I believe that spending much time in the ordinary grade work with the mentally defective, is more or less futile, but there can be much done with industrial work, manual training and music. These children lack the power of concentration. They are apathetic in their interest in books, but take quite readily to the industrial branches. These dull minds can be reached more easily through their

hands than by any other channel. For instance, if you will go with me for a moment to our school department, I will take you to a room where you will find a lot of little boys as happy and busy as can be, weaving rugs, making hammocks, laundrybags, door mats, cane-seating chairs, or learning to make shoes. Then we will go to another room, where you will see some happy, jolly, little girls making reed and raffia baskets; and if you will go to another, we will find boys at sloyd and carpenter work; on to another and you will see a group of happy girls learning the mysteries of domestic science. I might go still further, but I have only mentioned these things to illustrate our ideas as to the education of the defective. Of course, we spend considerable of time with music and are very proud of our orchestra. We also make much of gymnastics. The children are taught how to walk, how to stand, various dances, etc. In fact, we try to develop the different muscles of the body, and it is wonderful sometimes how the training of these muscles seems to brighten the intellect. It seems useless to waste so much time trying to teach them something they can never do, when there are so many things they can accomplish (as well as the normal child) which are conducive to their happiness and make them nearer self-sustaining.

The defective class seems to be gradually on the increase, although I do not know of any definite data to prove this assertion. There are a great many today recognized as feeble-minded who were not classed as such a few years ago. It is estimated by different authorities that there are all the way from one hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand, mental defectives in this country. Dr. Fernald places it at two hundred thousand, which seems to be rather a fair estimate. It has been estimated by Mr. Hart, of the Russell Sage Foundation, that we already have one-third of these mental defectives under custodial care. There are twenty thousand in institutions for feeble-minded, sixteen thousand in the almshouses, twenty thousand in our penal institutions, and at least fifteen thousand in our hospitals for the insane. Those on the outside are being cared for, one way or another, at a greater expense than those in the institutions. If the mental defectives could be segregated during their natural lives, instead of the majority of them being sent to institutions for a short term, it would mean a great saving to society and a betterment to humanity. It would, to quite an extent, depopulate our penitentiaries, our reformatories, our almshouses, and even our state hospitals. In order to

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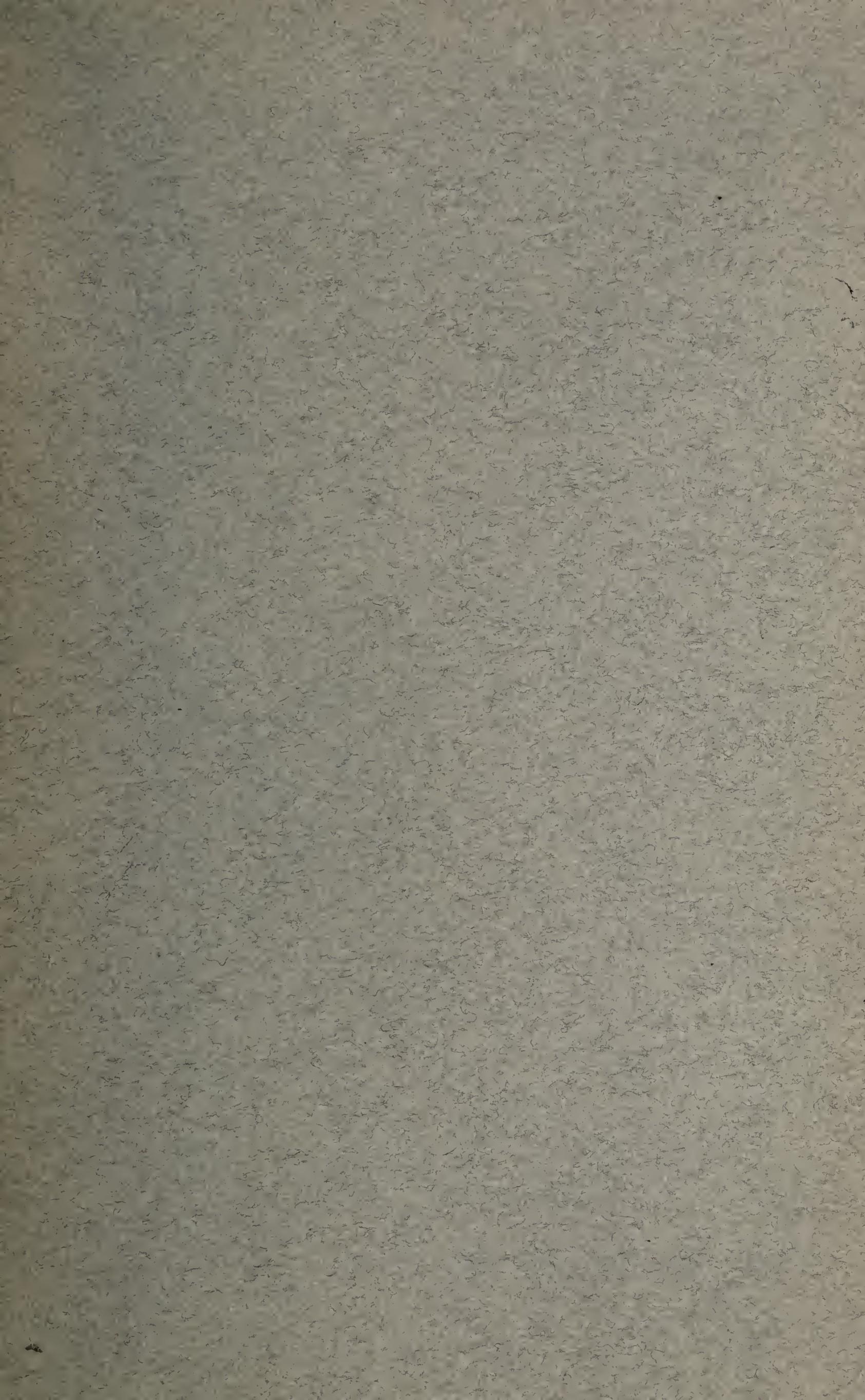


MANUAL TRAINING

accomplish this, it would be necessary that every state in the Union should have institutions for the segregation of the defective delinquent, who, although belonging to the feeble-minded class, requires different care and treatment from that given the ordinary imbecile. The defective delinquent class comprises the majority of our habitual criminals. The general public has already been educated to the belief that it is a good thing to segregate the idiot or the distinct imbecile, but they have not as yet been fully convinced as to the proper treatment of this brighter and more dangerous class, the defective delinquent. As Dr. Henry Goddard, of Vineland, N. J., says: "Every feeble-minded person is a potential criminal." Massachusetts is the only other state in the Union that has made any special provision for the defective delinquent. Mainly through the efforts of Dr. Fernald, Massachusetts has a law providing for the defective delinquent in reformatories, but, by the passing of the Morris bill, Ohio has taken the greatest step of any state in the Union towards the elimination of the mentally defective. This bill provides for a separate research institution, or observation cottage, if you like, where all the children from the Juvenile Courts shall be sent as wards of the state, and under the control of the Board of Administration, where there will be competent persons to examine and study them, and if found to be feeble-minded, they will be sent to an institution for segregation. Their destiny will not be left to the judgment of the Juvenile Courts. This is no reflection, however, upon the Juvenile Courts, as they do not have the opportunity to study them sufficiently to determine their mental status. The mental delinquent is not capable of standing alone. He should always have a guiding hand and protective influence to keep him out of trouble.

As the state is not adequately equipped to care for all of the feeble-minded, I feel that it is of the greatest importance that the feeble-minded girl should have institutional care in preference to the boy, as she is more of a menace to society. Records show that there are three feeble-minded girls to one boy who marry.





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Fifty-Seventh Report

OF THE

Institution for Feeble-Minded

Third Annual Report

TO THE

Ohio Board of Administration

Fiscal Year ending November 15, 1914

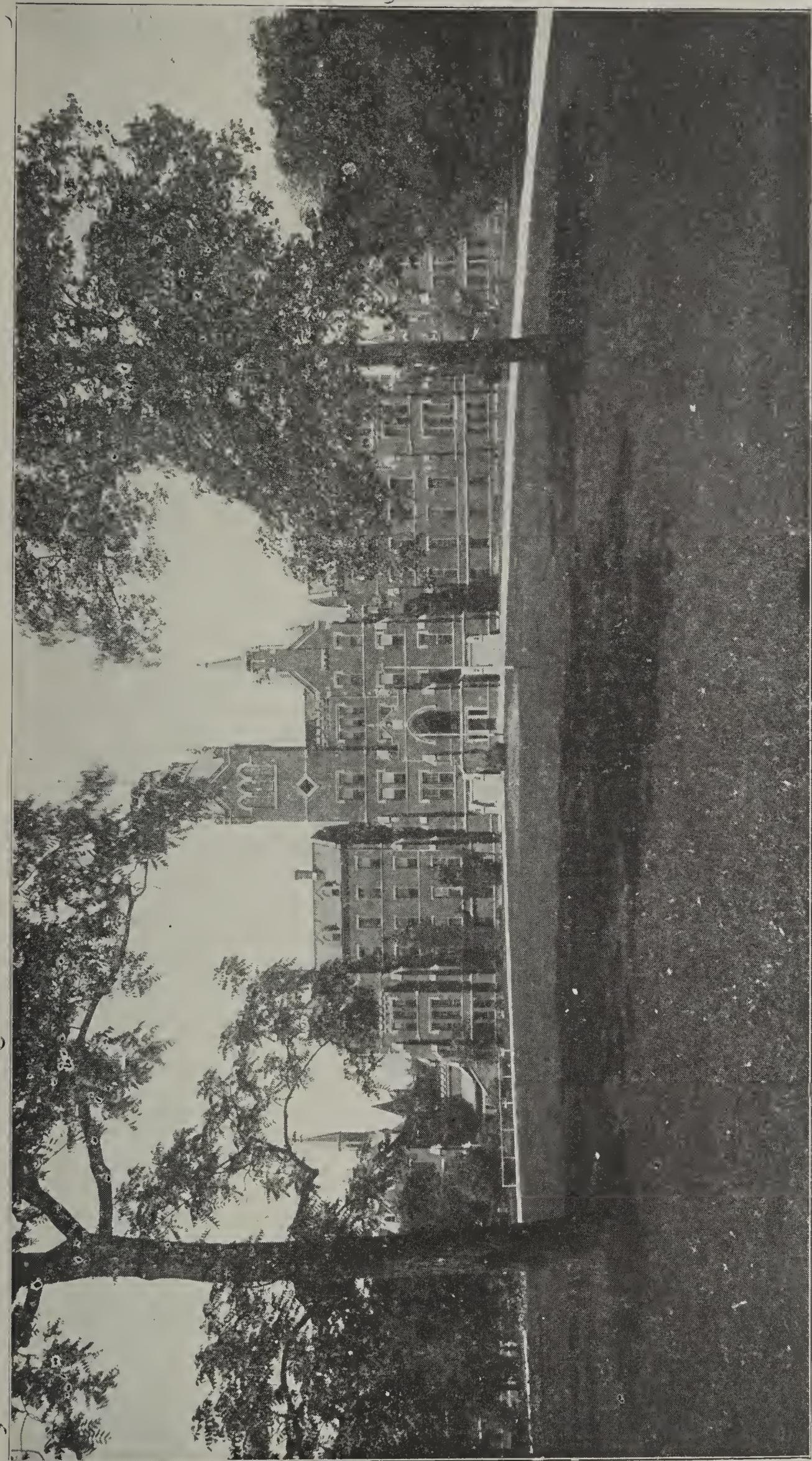


Columbus, Ohio

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
OF THE
LIBRARY

Fifty-Seventh Report
OF THE
Institution for Feeble-Minded
Third Annual Report
TO THE
Ohio Board of Administration
Fiscal Year ending November 15, 1914



Columbus, Ohio

Printed on
Institution Press.

THE OHIO BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

THOS. E. DAVEY.....*President*

JOSEPH P. SHAFFER

ARTHUR F. SHEPHERD M. D.

STARR CADWALLADER

E. F. BROWN.....*Fiscal Supervisor*

W. E. HASWELL.....*Secretary*

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE—SERVING ROOM

OFFICERS.

E. J. EMERICK, M. D.	<i>Superintendent</i>
W. H. MCKAY	<i>Physician</i>
F. S. VANDYKE	<i>Physician</i>
ARTHUR E. SPILLMAN	<i>Chief Clerk</i>
A. S. ALDEN	<i>Clerk</i>
CLIFFORD R. COWDEN	<i>Stenographer</i>
FRANCES P. HEPNER	<i>Stenographer</i>
BLANCHE E. SMITH	<i>Record Clerk</i>
ADOLPH FLUETSCH	<i>Storekeeper</i>
BERNICE SPAIN	<i>Nurse</i>
AUGUSTA SPILLMAN	<i>Nurse</i>
MARY HAWK	<i>Matron Department 1</i>
JENNIE FOSTER	<i>Matron Department E</i>
ZELLA PATTON	<i>Matron Department A</i>
CLARA BROWN	<i>Matron</i>
ANNA REEL	<i>Housekeeper</i>
M. M. HAWK	<i>Supervisor</i>
WM. G. EDWARDS	<i>Supervisor</i>

TEACHERS.

CARY DILL EMERICK, *Principal*KEZIA AYRES LEAL, *Assistant Principal*

FRANCES E. ALDEN
 HARRIET CLARK
 JOSEPHINE WHELDON
 IONE BLACK
 JEANETTE ZINKE
 ETHEL WARD
 MAME BROWNE

MARY BROWN
 ROBERTA BRUCKER
 HARRIET ZURMEHLY
 MILDRED L. CONNER
 EDNA ANDRIX
 EMILIE PRUE
 GUY LOCKWOOD

MUSIC TEACHERS.

PROF. J. S. BAYER
 PROF. JOHN GILL

J. MAUDE SMITH

CUSTODIAL FARM OFFICERS.

JERRY DONOVAN	<i>Supervisor</i>
ANNA DONOVAN	<i>Clerk</i>
NORA GRIFFIN	<i>Matron</i>
U. G. JONES	<i>Storekeeper</i>

To the Ohio Board of Administration, Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—It is my pleasure, as superintendent, to present for your consideration, the fifty-seventh report of the Institution for Feeble-Minded, covering the fiscal period ending November 15, 1914.

TABLE 1.

Showing Movement of Population during the Year Ending November 15, 1914.

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Remaining November 15, 1913.....	974	873	1,847			
On temporary leave	55	27	82			
Total on records.....				1,029	900	1,929
Admissions during year—						
Committed patients.....	133	81	214			
Total admissions				133	81	214
Entire number under care.....				1,162	981	2,143
Removed—						
Discharged						
Returned to Parents or Guardians	52	25	77			
Died	32	18	50			
Total removed				84	43	127
Total on record Nov. 15, 1914				1,078	938	2,016
On temporary leave				60	27	87
Remaining Nov. 15, 1914.....						
Average daily resident				1,018	911	1,929
Per cent. Deaths based on entire number under care				994	886	1,880

TABLE 5.

Showing Ages of Admitted and Died during the Year Ending November 15, 1914.

Ages	Admitted			Died		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under 15 years	84	37	121	5	2	7
From 15 to 20 years.....	31	25	56	5	2	7
From 20 to 25 years	9	8	17	7	4	11
From 25 to 30 years.....	3	5	8	6	4	10
From 30 to 35 years	2	4	6	4	3	7
From 35 to 40 years	1	1	2	2	..	2
From 40 to 45 years	1	..	1	..	1	1
From 45 to 50 years.....	..	1	1	..	1	1
From 50 to 60 years.....	2	..	2	2	..	2
From 60 to 70 years.....
Over 70 years
Unknown	1	1	2
Total	133	81	214	32	18	50

PRINTING OFFICE



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TABLE 7.

Showing Social Condition of Patients Admitted and Died During the Year Ending November 15, 1914.

	Admitted			Died		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	132	78	210	32	18	50
Married	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Widowed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Divorced .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	133	81	214	32	18	50

TABLE 9.

Showing Nativity of Those Admitted During Year Ending November 15, 1914.

Native Born	Admitted During Year Ending Nov. 15, 1914		
	Men	Women	Total
Illinois	1	.....	1
Indiana	1	3	4
Iowa .....	.....	1	1
Kentucky	3	.....	3
Michigan	2	.....	2
New York	1	.....	1
Ohio	103	58	161
Pennsylvania	3	4	7
Tennessee	1	.....	1
Virginia	2	2	4
West Virginia	1	2	3
Wisconsin .....	.....	2	2
Unknown	5	3	8
Total Native Born	123	75	198
Foreign Born			
Austria	1	3	4
England	2	.....	2
Europe	1	.....	1
Hungary	2	2	4
Isle of Man	1	.....	1
Poland	1	.....	1
Russia	1	.....	1
Siberia	1	.....	1
Scotland .....	.....	1	1
Total Foreign Born	10	6	16

TABLE 10

Showing the Cause of Death of Those who Died During the Year Ending November 15, 1914.

	Men	Women	Total
Abscess of the lungs		1	1
Abscess of the mastoid cells	1		1
Accidental death (drowned in Big Darby Creek at Custodial Farm)	1		1
Cause Unknown (post mortem refused by father)	1		1
Epilepsy		1	1
Erysipelas		1	1
Fatty degeneration of the heart		1	1
Gastro enteritis	1		1
Measles and broncho-pneumonia	1		1
Nephritis	1		1
Organic heart trouble	3	1	4
Oedema of glottis	1		1
Paralysis due to cerebral hemorrhage	2		2
Peritonitis, tubercular	1		1
Pneumonia, lobar	3		3
Sarcoma of thigh	1		1
Suppurative otitis media	1		1
Tuberculosis, general	4	3	7
Tuberculosis, intestinal	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, lungs and bowels	3		3
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	5	9	14
Total	32	18	50

We have been fortunate, the past year, in not having any contagious diseases in the institution, with the exception of nine cases of typhoid fever at our Custodial Farm, four of which were caused by the admission of a "typhoid-carrier," although we were unable to ascertain any history of this boy ever having had the disease. The other five cases were probably caused by the patients drinking polluted water about the Farm.

Although we have been short of our usual quota of teachers this year, very creditable work has been done, both in the grades and in manual training, as well as in the musical department, into the details of which we entered pretty thoroughly in our report of last year.

Our printing department is one in which we take pardonable pride. While the plant is small, and we are greatly handicapped by not having a larger press, yet we are able to do much of the printing for the institution, such as stationery, blanks for the different departments, programs etc., as well as printing our annual report. We consider this department one of the most beneficial, for it is here that some of our brighter boys are employed and do quite satisfactory work, showing as it does, that they are proficient in spelling, reading and grammar, besides exercising their judgment in planning and arranging work, and in calculating accurately the least quantity of material required for a given amount of work. Besides being an educational feature, and an employment our boys very much enjoy,

it is a financial saving to the institution.

The institution is steadily growing. Farm View Cottage at the Custodial Farm has been completed, and we are caring for eighty-four boys in that building, many of whom are of the defective delinquent type. At the Columbus institution we hope to have our new dormitory building (which is going to be one of the best and most complete the institution possesses) ready for one hundred girls by next May. This, however, will give us only a little relief. We are greatly in need of additional room, being already over-crowded, and having applicants waiting to come in from almost every county in the state. We are asking the coming Legislature to appropriate funds for the building of new cottages to accommodate this "waiting-list"; also school building, laundry, central kitchen and bake shop, as well as several improvements to our power plant.

This is the second oldest institution of its kind in the United States, and it has never had a separate building for its schools, these being held in various rooms about the institution. We feel it is time Ohio were making some adequate provision for the training of its defective children.

We have numerous kitchens about the institution. It would be great economy, we believe, to have a central kitchen and bake shop, with cold storage plant combined.

At the Custodial Farm we are asking for money to build cottages, a hospital, barns, piggeries, a better building for our power plant, and for equipment for our laundry.

As we are now caring for five hundred boys at the Farm, it is quite essential we should have a hospital, that we may be better prepared to care for our sick, and especially in case of contagious disease.

We are also asking for an industrial building at the Custodial Farm. This is greatly needed, in order to better employ these boys during the long winter months. With such provision, they could not only be kept occupied, but there are many things they could do that would be of benefit to the institution, and that would help to make them nearer self-sustaining.

In closing, I wish to express to the members of the Board of Administration, my earnest appreciation of their valuable assistance in the management of the institution's affairs.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. EMERICK,
Superintendent.

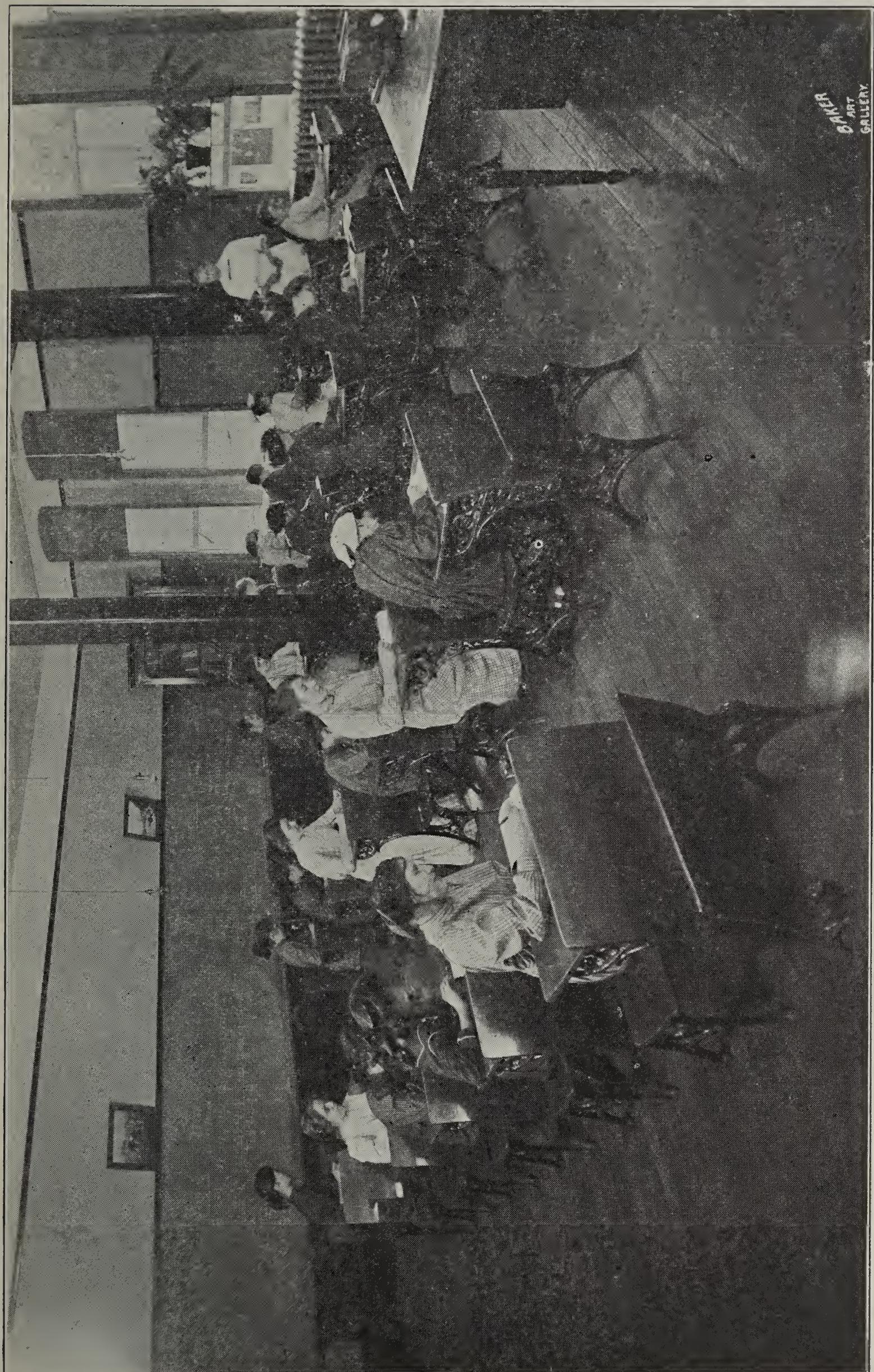
FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE 11

County Table, Showing Admissions by Counties During the Year Ending
November 15, 1914 and Remaining.

Counties	Admitted during the year ending November 15, 1914.			Remaining on Hospital Register November 15, 1914.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Adams				11	4	15
Allen.....	2		2	10	10	20
Ashland.....	1		1	4	2	6
Ashtabula.....	1		1	10	8	18
Athens.....				6	11	17
Auglaize.....		2	2	3	5	8
Belmont.....	1	1	2	9	12	21
Brown.....		1	1	10	4	14
Butler.....	3	1	4	15	10	25
Carroll.....	1		1	4	5	9
Champaign.....	1		1	8	1	9
Clark.....	1		1	15	10	25
Clermont.....				4	2	6
Clinton.....	1		1	12	14	26
Columbiana.....	1	4	5	17	21	38
Coshcocton.....				5	4	9
Crawford.....	1		1	7	5	12
Cuyahoga.....	35	25	60	140	148	288
Dark.....				11	5	16
Defiance.....				2	1	3
Delaware.....				6	5	11
Erie.....	1		1	4	11	15
Fairfield.....				6	2	8
Fayette.....				8	5	13
Franklin.....	13	12	25	66	71	137
Fulton.....				3	2	5
Gallia.....				11	3	14
Geauga.....		1	1	4	3	7
Greene.....	1		1	6	4	10
Guernsey.....	2		2	6	4	10
Hamilton.....	9	4	13	78	47	125
Hancock.....				5	4	9
Hardin.....	1	1	2	3	8	11
Harrison.....				4	4	8
Henry.....				8	6	14
Highland.....				9	6	15
Hocking.....	1		1	1	4	5
Holmes.....				4	2	6
Huron.....	1	1	2	4	8	12
Jackson.....	1	1	2	7	12	19
Jefferson.....	2		2	10	5	15
Knox.....	1		1	4	6	10
Lake.....				6	4	10
Lawrence.....	3	2	5	14	8	22
Licking.....		3	3	7	20	27
Logan.....				6	3	9
Lorain.....	3	4	7	12	14	26
Lucas.....	5	5	10	41	36	77
Madison.....	1		1	4	9	13
Mahoning.....	6		6	21	5	26
Marion.....	1		1	11	13	24
Medina.....				6	1	7
Meigs.....				5	5	10
Mercer.....	1		1	4	3	7
Miami.....	1		1	9	11	20
Monroe.....				4	1	5
Montgomery.....	5	3	8	36	35	71
Morgan.....			1	4	4	8

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SCHOOL ROOM

TABLE 11—Concluded

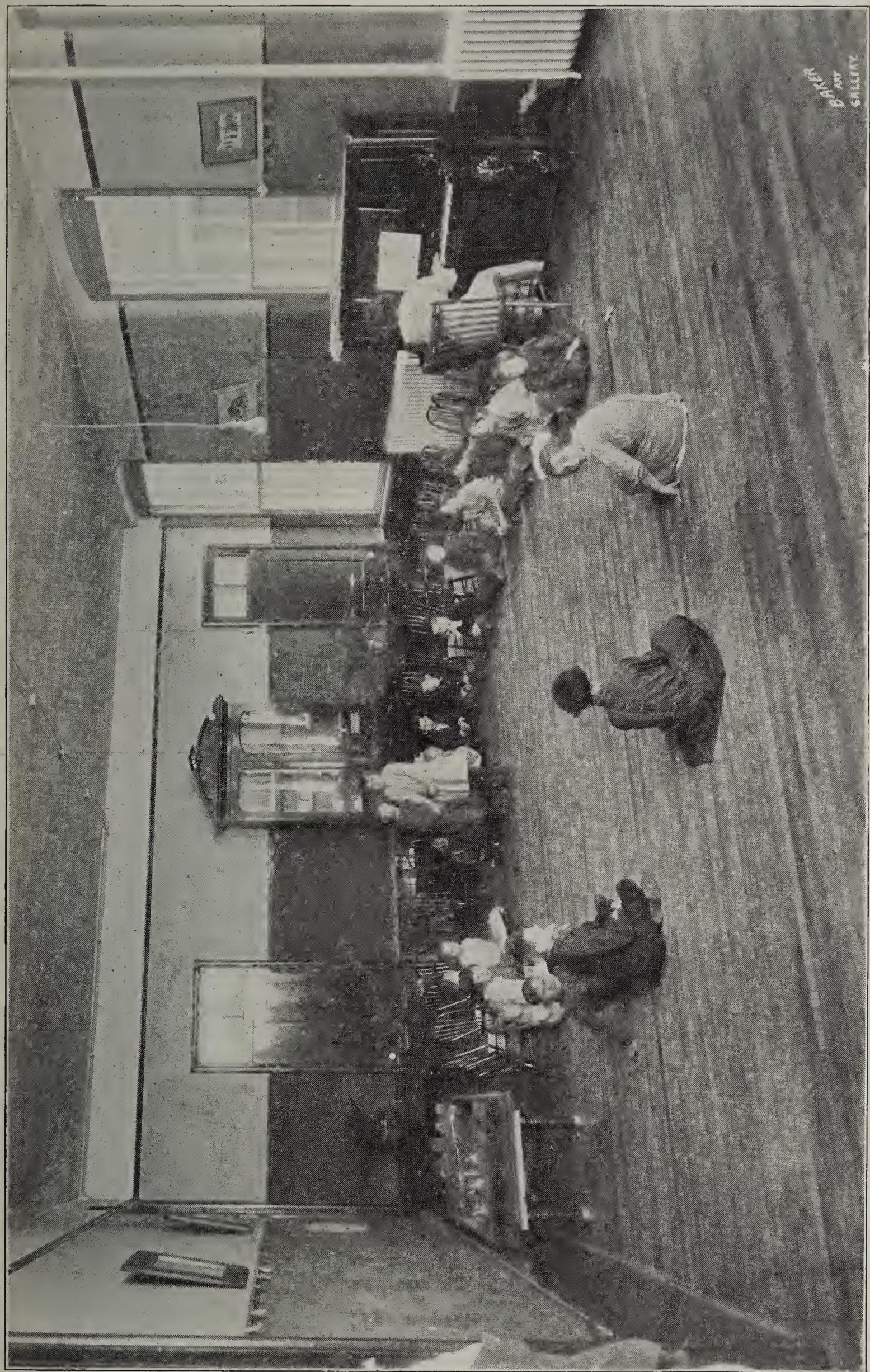
County Table, Showing Admissions by Counties During the Year Ending
November 15 1914, and Remaining.

Counties	Admitted during the year ending November 15, 1914.			Remainig on Hospital Register November 15,1914.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Morrow				6	.....	6
Muskingum				7	11	18
Noble				1	2	3
Ottawa	1		1	6	3	9
Paulding				4	2	6
Perry				6	6	12
Pickaway				9	11	20
Pike	1		1	5	9	14
Portage		1	1	5	6	11
Preble	2		2	8	1	9
Putnam		1	1	2	7	9
Richland	1		1	13	8	21
Ross	3		3	8	4	12
Sandusky	3		3	13	6	19
Scioto				7	14	21
Seneca				5	8	13
Shelby	1		1	5	2	7
Stark				42	38	80
Summit	5	4	9	27	20	47
Trumbull	2	1	3	15	11	26
Tuscarawas	1		1	10	8	18
Union . . . . .				.....	3	3
Van Wert	1		1	3	2	5
Vinton				7	3	10
Warren	2	2	4	7	6	13
Washington				9	13	22
Wayne				9	9	18
Williams	1		1	8	6	14
Wood				17	12	29
Wyandot	1		1	4	2	6
Unknown . . . . .				.....	2	2
Total	133	81	214	1018	911	1929

Vegetables and Farm Products for the Year Ending November 15, 1914.

Apples.....	50	bushels
Alfalfa hay.....	109	tons
Beans (green)	920½	bushels
Beans (lima)	3996	pounds
Beans (dry)	62	bushels
Beets.....	872	bushels
Corn.....	4200	bushels
Corn (roasting ears).....	3298	dozen
Corn fodder	2450	shocks
Clover hay	65	tons
Cabbage	124102	pounds
Cantaloupes.....	700	
Carrots	379	bushels
Cauliflower	120	pounds
Celery	1654	bunches
Cucumbers.....	807	dozen
Ensilage.....	542	tons
Grapes	30	bushels
Lettuce.....	4833	pounds
Oat hay	16	tons
Onions (dry)	494	bushels
Onions (green)	8011	bunches
Parsley	110	bunches
Parsnips	850	bushels
Peas	11½	bushels
Peppers (mango)	293	dozen
Plums	6	bushels
Pop corn	10	bushels
Potatoes	2433	bushels
Potatoes (sweet)	56½	bushels
Pumpkins.....	89260	
Radishes	746	bunches
Rhubarb	1187	bunches
Straw	144	tons
Sage	68	bunches
Salsify	1167	bunches
Spinach	5	bushels
Squash	1080	
Strawberries.....	768	quarts
Tomatoes.....	5955½	bushels
Tomatoes (green)	81	bushels

KINDERGARTEN



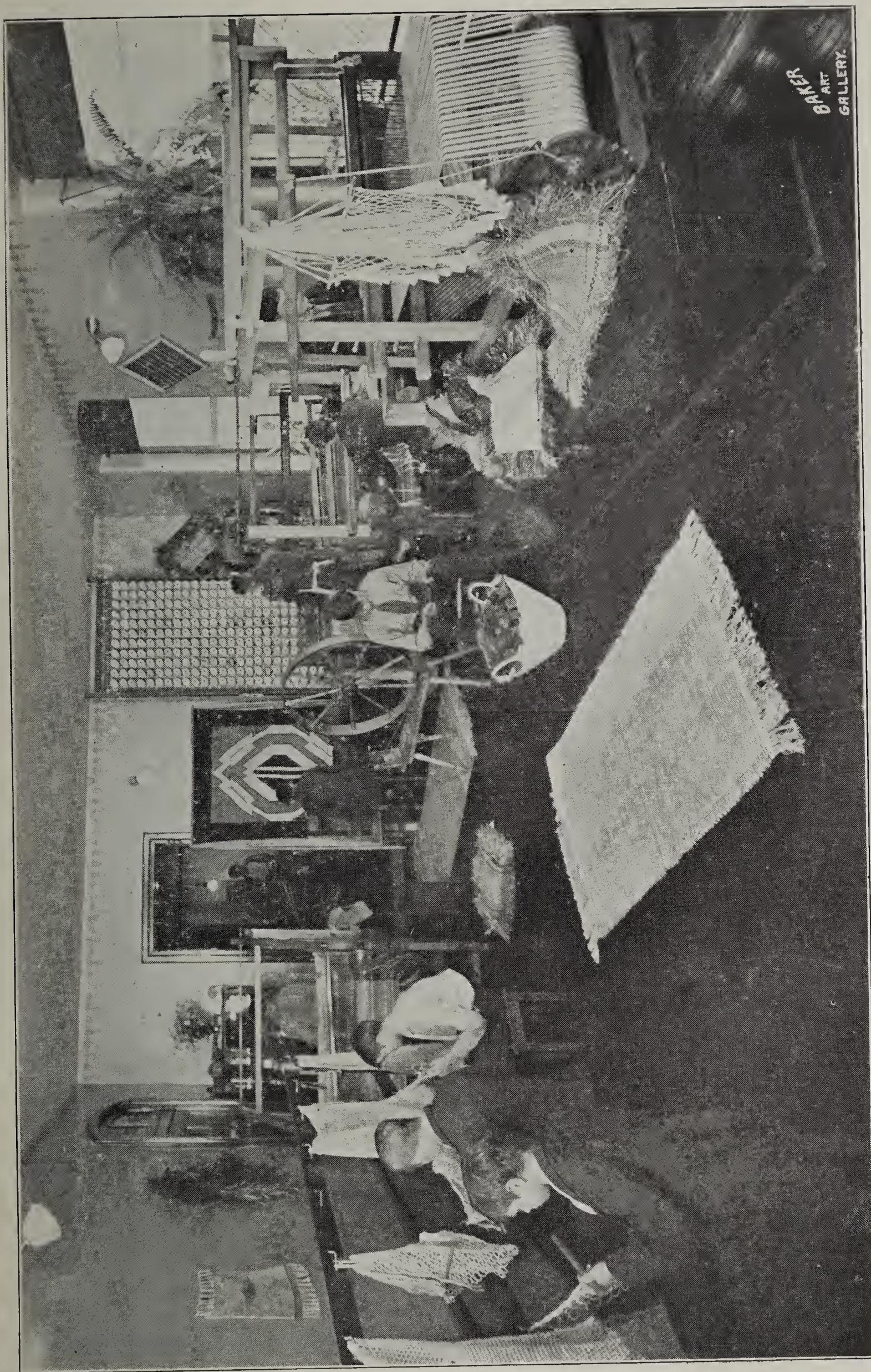
Vegetables and Farm Products for the Year Ending November 15, 1914,
Concluded.

Turnips	587	bushels
Wheat.....	2923	bushels
Watermelons.....	750	

Canned Goods and Jellies

Apple butter	62½	gallons
Cherry jelly	3	pints
Cherries, canned	197½	gallons
Cherries, preserved	7	gallons
Cherries, spiced	1½	gallons
Currants, preserved	4½	gallons
Currant jelly	15	gallons
Currant and raspberry jelly	3	gallons
Cucumbers, sliced	4	gallons
Cucumber relish	2	gallons
Catsup, cold	2	gallons
Catsup, tomato	206	gallons
Chow-chow	518½	gallons
Chili sauce	128½	gallons
Elderberry jelly	3½	gallons
Elderberries, canned	¾	gallon
Gooseberries, canned	24½	gallons
Gooseberries, spiced	4½	gallons
Grape jelly	17	gallons
Grape butter	11½	gallons
Grape marmalade	2	gallons
Grapes, canned	12	gallons
Grapes, preserved	6	gallons
Grape juice	1½	gallons
Mangoes, stuffed	38	gallons
Mince meat	47½	gallons
Pineapple, canned	3	pints
Plum butter	48½	gallons
Plum jelly	31½	gallons
Plums, spiced	5½	gallons
Plums, canned	28½	gallons
Plums, preserved	11	gallons
Pickles	38	gallons
Pickles, spanish	34½	gallons
Pickles, mixed	2	gallons
Peaches, canned	21½	gallons
Peaches, spiced	4	gallons
Peaches, preserved	5	gallons
Peach butter	20½	gallons
Pepper hash	6½	gallons
Rhubarb, canned	172	gallons
Strawberry preserves	5½	gallons
Strawberry jelly	1	gallon
Tomatoes, canned	10582	gallons
Tomato butter	704	gallons
Tomato kraut	313	gallons
 Eggs produced	2448	dozens
Chickens produced	750	dozens
Sauer kraut canned	3860	gallons

BAKER
ART
GALLERY.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—WEAVING

Articles Made in the Sewing Room and Marking Room, During the Year
Ending November 15, 1914.

Aprons	703
Bibs.....	502
Bags, clothes	554
Cases, pillow	2079
Cloths, bread.....	112
Cloths, table.....	674
Cloths, dust.....	121
Cloths, meat	104
Cloths, wash.....	53
Covers, table	33
Covers, broom.....	27
Camisoles	150
Caps	44
Chemises	2
Corset covers.....	642
Dresses	2077
Drawers	1461
Dresses, night	1582
Gowns, hospital	240
Holders, pan	112
Napkins	12
Napkins, sanitary	1802
Pants, cotton	2
Pads, table.....	50
Rompers	115
Shirts	6
Shirts, night.....	967
Skirts	964
Suits, boys'	23
Sheets	2072
Ties, boys'	28
Towels, roller	1165
Towels, small.....	347
Towels, individual.....	2619
Towels, dish.....	1049
Waists.....	1643

